高温环境对家禽营养物质消化的影响

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摘 要:高温环境是影响家禽生产的一个重要因素,高温环境下家禽采食量降低,肉鸡生长速度减慢,蛋鸡产蛋率、蛋重及体重下降。高温环境影响家禽生产性能并非全部由于采食量下降引起的,即使在相同采食量的条件下,高温环境仍显著降低家禽的生产性能。本文针对高温环境对家禽营养物质消化代谢以及消化酶活性、肠道结构、饲粮排空速度等方面的影响进行归纳总结,为进一步了解高温环境对家禽消化吸收功能的影响及其营养调控提供科学依据。

关键词: 高温环境; 家禽; 消化率; 代谢能

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高温环境是影响家禽生产性能的一个重要因素。大量研究表明,高温环境降低家禽采食量,进而导致肉鸡长速度下降[1-6]以及蛋鸡产蛋量、蛋重降低[7-20]。高温环境影响家禽的生产性能并非全部由于采食量下降造成的,在相同采食量的条件下,高温环境仍然显著降低家禽的生产性能[1,5,21-23]。Dale等[1]推测高温环境降低肉鸡的增重,其中 63%可能是由于采食量下降引起的,另外 37%可能是高温环境的直接影响。高温环境的直接影响可能与降低畜禽营养物质的消化代谢有关。研究发现,高温环境影响家禽的饲料转化效率[3-5,21,24],也表明高温环境直接影响饲料营养物质的消化、吸收和代谢。本文针对高温环境影响家禽生产性能及消化代谢的研究进行总结归纳,并从小肠消化酶活性、饲粮排空速度、胃肠结构等方面探讨高温环境影响家禽消化的机制,以期引起生产以及研究人员对于夏季高温的重视。

- 1 高温环境对家禽营养物质消化代谢的影响
- 1.1 高温环境对家禽营养物质消化率的影响 高温环境对家禽营养物质表观消化率影响

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较小。Wallis 等^[25]发现,持续 31 ℃高温显著降低了肉鸡回肠末端苏氨酸、丙氨酸、蛋氨酸、异亮氨酸和亮氨酸的表观消化率 1.0%~4.8%,对其他氨基酸的表观消化率影响不显著。Balnave 等^[26]同样发现,30 ℃持续高温对大部分氨基酸的表观消化率影响不显著,仅显著降低了缬氨酸、异亮氨酸和精氨酸的表观消化率 0.5%~1.9%。高温环境对家禽营养物质真消化率影响较大。Zuprizal 等^[27]测定了 32 ℃持续高温对肉鸡 2 种饲料原料真消化率的影响,发现菜籽粕和豆粕蛋白质真消化率和氨基酸真消化率显著降低了 12%和 5%。杨琳等^[28]研究发现,随着环境温度的升高,30~35 ℃与 5~15 ℃相比,干物质的真代谢率显著降低显著下降了 11.5%。这说明,高温环境不仅影响营养物质的消化和吸收,还影响内源营养物质的利用。

高温环境对家禽饲料消化率的影响可能与采食量有关。Bonnet 等^[21]发现,在自由采食条件下,32 ℃持续高温显著降低了肉鸡饲粮干物质和蛋白质的表观消化率 1.1%和 2.5%,对脂质和淀粉的表观消化率无显著影响;而与采食配对组相比,在相同采食量下,持续高温导致肉鸡干物质、蛋白质、脂质和淀粉消化率显著降低了 4.0%~5.2%。高温环境降低家禽采食量,当采食量降低时,家禽营养物质消化率显著提高^[21]。这可能是高温环境对家禽营养物质表观消化率影响较小的原因之一。高温环境对家禽饲料消化率的影响还与饲料类型有关。Bonnet 等^[21]研究发现,持续高温显著降低了肉鸡夏季专用饲粮(含有小麦、菜籽粕、蚕豆粉及脂肪)中干物质、蛋白质、脂肪和淀粉的消化率,但对玉米-豆粕型饲粮脂肪和淀粉消化率的影响不显著,仅有干物质和蛋白质的消化率显著降低。Zuprizal 等^[27]的研究结果表明,持续高温导致菜籽粕蛋白质真消化率降低了 12%,而豆粕蛋白质真消化率仅降低了 5%。这表明高温环境对消化率较高的优质原料的影响较小,而对品质较差的原料影响较大。因此Bonnet 等^[21]建议夏季高温季节应该饲喂高品质饲粮。另外,高温环境对家禽饲料消化率的影响还可能与性别有关。Wallis 等^[25]、Balnave 等^[26]和 Zuprizal 等^[27]均发现持续高温环境显著降低了母鸡氨基酸的消化率,而对公鸡的影响不大。

上述研究均以持续高温为热应激模型,有关循环高温的影响报道极少。Laganá 等^[29]比较了循环高温(25~32 ℃)和适温(21~25 ℃)之间的差异,发现循环高温组的肉鸡干物质的消化率显著降低,而粗蛋白质消化率无显著变化。而 Koelkebeck 等^[24]的研究结果显示,组氨酸和赖氨酸的消化率反而显著提高,这可能由于其日变高温(35、29 ℃各 12 h)是温度骤变的方式,与实际生产温度逐渐变化不符,因此循环变化的高温对家禽消化率的影响有待进一步研究。

1.2 高温环境对家禽饲粮代谢能值的影响

高温环境对家禽饲粮代谢能值的影响结果不一[30]。大部分文献报道高温环境对家禽饲粮表观代谢能(AME)值无影响,但显著降低家禽饲粮的真代谢能(TME)值或氮校正表观代谢能(AMEn)值。Husseiny等[31]研究发现,持续 32 ℃高温对肉鸡饲粮 AME 值无显著影响,Wallis等[25]同样报道,持续 31 ℃高温对肉鸡饲粮 AME 值无显著影响,Lei等[32]、Olson等[33]的研究结果与之类似。Yamazaki等[34]研究发现,循环高温(25~35 ℃)不影响蛋鸡饲粮的 AME 值。然而杨琳等[28]研究发现,随着环境温度的升高,饲粮 AME 值有升高的趋势,但 TME 值显著降低。Zuprizal等[27]也发现,持续 32 ℃高温环境对肉鸡饲粮 AME 值无显著影响,但显著降低肉鸡饲粮 AMEn 值,Bonnet等[21]也有类似的发现。导致这一现象的原因可能是高温环境下生长率下降并且能量的维持需要量降低,进而引起氮平衡的变化,影响了饲粮 AMEn 值。但是还有部分文献报道高温环境提高肉鸡的代谢能值,Swain等[35]研究发现,随着环境温度增加(5~34 ℃)肉鸡饲粮 AME 和 AMEn 值均显著提高。Geraert等[36]研究发现,32 ℃持续高温提高肉鸡饲粮 AME、TME 以及 AMEn 值,并且对于瘦肉型品系影响更为显著。导致这一现象的原因可能是由于高温环境下内源能量的损失减少。

高温环境对家禽饲粮代谢能值的影响可能与采食量有关,有报道采食量影响代谢能值,并且总结得出随着采食量的降低,饲粮AME值有轻微升高的趋势^[30]。Bonnet等^[21]报道在相同采食量条件下,32 ℃持续高温显著降低了肉鸡玉米-豆粕型饲粮的AME值,而在自由采食条件下,高温对肉鸡玉米-豆粕型饲粮AME值无显著影响,表明高温环境降低家禽采食量,缓解了对家禽饲粮代谢能值的影响,这可能是高温环境对饲粮AME值影响不显著的原因之一。高温环境对家禽饲粮代谢能值的影响还可能饲粮类型有关。Bonnet等^[21]报道,持续32 ℃高温环境对肉鸡玉米-豆粕型饲粮AME及AMEn值无显著影响,但显著降低小麦-菜籽粕型饲粮的AME及AMEn值;Zuprizal等^[27]发现32 ℃持续高温显著降低菜籽粕的AMEn值,而对豆粕的AMEn值无显著影响。这表明高温环境下,饲喂高品质易消化的饲粮能缓解高温对代谢能值的影响。

2 高温环境对家禽消化吸收功能的影响

高温环境可能通过影响家禽肠道消化酶活性、肠道结构以及饲粮在肠道内的停留时间, 影响家禽的消化吸收功能,导致营养物质消化率、代谢能值发生变化。

2.1 高温环境对家禽肠道消化酶活性的影响

高温环境影响家禽肠道消化酶的活性。林海等[37]研究发现,32 ℃高温处理 5 d,肉鸡小

肠液中胰蛋白酶、胰糜蛋白酶和淀粉酶的活性分别显著降低了 37.3%、37.9%和 24.0%。阮 晖等[38]报道,34.7 ℃持续高温 4 周,21 日龄肉仔鸡小肠内容物总蛋白水解酶、脂肪酶和淀粉酶活性分别显著降低了 27.50%、32.89%和 29.32%。Osman 等[39]研究了高温环境下胰腺和小肠淀粉酶活性的变化,发现蛋鸡在高温应激第 1 天,十二指肠和空肠淀粉酶活性升高,回肠淀粉酶活性下降,同时胰腺淀粉酶活性降低,推测高温能够促进胰腺合成的淀粉酶进入消化道,进而引起消化道前段淀粉酶活性升高;而在高温应激第 3 天,小肠淀粉酶活性降低,同时胰腺淀粉酶活性增加,推测小肠前段消化酶活性降低,负反馈促进胰腺淀粉酶的分泌;而到试验期第 15 天,小肠和胰腺中淀粉酶活性恢复到正常水平,这表明蛋鸡对高温慢慢产生了适应性。马爱平[40]研究了 28 日龄肉鸡在 27~33 ℃持续日变高温环境下胰腺和小肠消化酶活性的变化,发现十二指肠、空肠、回肠中淀粉酶和胰蛋白酶的活性显著降低,而胰腺中淀粉酶和胰蛋白酶活性显著升高,这与上述 Osman 等[39]的研究结论一致。另外 Routman 等[41]研究也发现,肉鸡 35 ℃高温急性应激 4 h,胰腺淀粉酶活性显著升高,而胰腺脂肪酶和蛋白酶的活性没有变化。以上研究表明,持续高温或急性高温应激降低家禽小肠消化酶活性,但随着应激时间的延长,家禽可能通过提高胰腺消化酶的合成,逐渐提高消化道的酶活性。

2.2 高温环境对家禽饲粮排空速度的影响

高温环境延长食糜通过消化道的时间。Wilson 等[42]研究发现,持续高温(29.4 °C)延缓北京鸭消化道食糜的排空速度。Hai 等[43]同样发现,持续高温(32.8 °C)延缓肉鸡消化道食糜的排空速度。Savory[44]在褐壳蛋鸡饲粮中添加二氧化钛(TiO₂),记录半数 TiO₂ 排出的时间,发现持续高温 32 °C下饲粮的排空时间增加了 10%。Gordon 等[45]研究发现,持续高温(32.8 °C)环境下蛋鸡饲粮的排空时间延长了将近 16.6%(39 min)。Hillerman 等[46]研究也表明温度是影响饲粮排空速度的一个因素。

高温环境下家禽食糜的排空时间延长可能与肠道蠕动减慢有关。Tur 等[47]研究发现, 40 ℃高温应激抑制肉仔鸡消化道的蠕动。Wilson 等[42]也提出高温环境下胃肠蠕动减慢是导 致食糜通过消化道的时间延长的一个原因。

2.3 高温环境对家禽肠道结构的影响

高温环境可能直接影响消化道黏膜结构,影响家禽的消化吸收功能。代雪立等[48]报道,高温环境下家禽消化道黏液分泌减少,上皮细胞更新减慢。宁章勇等[49]发现,持续 34.5 ℃ 高温导致肉鸡肠绒毛断裂,胃肠黏膜上皮细胞脱落,腺胃、十二指肠、空肠和回肠黏膜的完

整性损伤。Uni 等[50]报道 36 ℃持续高温抑制雏鸡肠上皮细胞的增殖。Mitchell 等[51]发现 35 ℃持续 2 周导致小肠绒毛高度降低 18.8%,这表明高温环境直接影响消化道黏膜的结构。另外,高温环境下家禽为提高可感散热,外周血流量显著增加,导致消化系统的血流量减少[48]。 Wolfenson 等[52-54]研究直接证明高温环境下家禽消化系统毛细血管血流量减少。高温环境影响家禽消化道的结构,改变消化道的血流量,进而影响家禽对营养物质的消化和吸收。研究表明,35 ℃高温环境下,脂肪酸、钙和氦吸收变化不大,但钾、磷的吸收显著降低。

3 小 结

综上所述,高温环境对家禽营养物质的表观消化率影响不大,但显著降低营养物质的真消化率;大部分文献报道,高温环境对家禽饲粮 AME 值影响不大,但显著降低了 TME 或 AMEn 值,但有研究发现,高温环境显著升高了家禽饲粮的 AME 值。高温环境降低了家禽采食量,有助于高温环境对营养物质消化率以及代谢能值的影响,另外高温环境对优质饲粮的消化率、代谢能值的影响较小。高温环境降低家禽食糜在消化道中的排空速度,有助于提高营养物质的消化吸收,但高温影响消化道酶的活性,影响消化道黏膜结构和血流量,可能又降低了营养物质的消化吸收。

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Effects of High Ambient Temperature on Nutrition Digestibility in Poultry

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Abstract: High ambient temperature is an important factor that affects poultry production, which decreases the feed intake of poultry, induces the deleterious effect on growth rate of broilers and egg production, egg weight and body weight in laying hens. However, this negative effect of heat stress on growth rate and production is not all due to reduced feed intake, production performance still significantly reduces under the high environment temperature even in the same condition of feed intake. This paper mainly reviewed the effect of high temperature on nutrition digestibility, metabolic energy values of diet, digestive enzyme activity, feed passage rate and gut structure in poultry to provide scientific basis for understanding the effects of high temperature on digestion and absorption Function of poultry and its nutritional regulation.

Key words: high temperature; poultry; digestibility; metabolic energy

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